

# **PEAK** indicators

## Getting Real Business Value out of Oracle BI and Oracle Data Mining

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## Agenda

- Aim of Presentation
- About Oracle Data-Mining
- What you need to know about ODM
- Demonstration of Predictive BI
- Further Considerations
- ☐ The BIG Question: Will it work on YOUR data?

■ Aim of Presentation

#### **Definition**

Data Mining is knowledge discovery in data, discovering non-trivial, hidden and previously unknown information from large collections of data

#### **Aim of Presentation**

We've got so much data but we never do any data mining to make sense of what we have!

Once we go live with our dashboards we'll be able to do some complex data-mining!

- How many times have you heard these types of comments?
- Data mining is one of those topics that many people talk about but few actually understand its full potential and what is involved

#### **Aim of Presentation**

We've got so much data but we never do any data mining to make sense of what we have!

Once we go live with our dashboards we'll be able to do some complex data-mining!

- This presentation aims to:
  - > Describe Data Mining from a "Business" perspective
  - Demonstrate the value of integrating Oracle Data Mining and Business Intelligence: "Predictive BI"
  - Explain how any Organization can use and benefit from data mining

■ About Oracle Data-Mining

- When we analyse data on dashboards, humans are good at spotting simple trends involving a small number of dimensions
  - > e.g. Age and Sex
- But humans find it difficult to:
  - Find patterns when you need to analyse large amounts of data over many different dimensions
  - Spot associations or affinities with probabilities for determining a level of confidence



■ When we analyse data on dashboards, humans are good at spotting s involving a

> e.g. Age

dimensions

Data mining will help you find hidden and non-trivial patterns of behaviour in your data

% Withdrawals by Academic Year

8.0

- But human
  - > Find pat to analys data over many different dimensions
  - Spot associations or affinities with probabilities for determining a level of confidence

120.0 80.0

- When asked "Business" questions, employees tend to give subjective or biased responses
- Take this example:

Why is this product not selling?

We need better demos!

Sales Rep

Too many bugs!

Service Agent

Not enough marketing spend!

Marketeer

Delivery timescales are too tight!

Developer

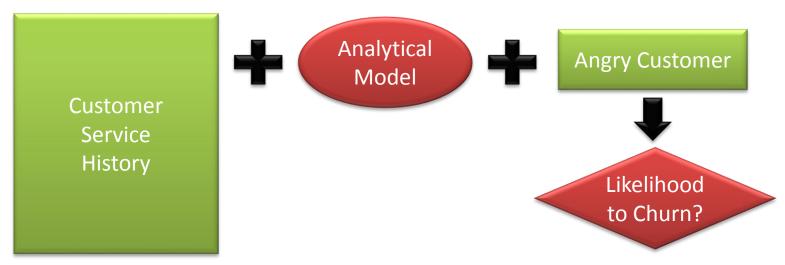
We don't get enough training!

Consultant



#### What does it do?

- Oracle Data Mining (ODM) is a component of the Oracle Database
  - > All you data stays in the same place
- With ODM, various algorithms can be applied to your historical data these algorithms can build complex analytical models to explain your data
- The statistical models can then be used to help answer "Business" questions. For example: Is this angry customer likely to churn?



#### **Everyone can benefit!**

#### **■** Example 1: Human Resources

- > Build a statistical model on your Employee history:
  - Employee Attributes (grade, office location, organisation etc)
  - Salary increases
  - Bonus payments
  - Termination dates

During the next pay review cycle, use the statistical model to predict which employees will leave the company as a result of their pay/bonus awards

#### **Everyone can benefit!**

#### ■ Example 2: Spend Classification

- Build a statistical model on your Procurement history to categorise your spending behaviour
- Use the information to optimise your sourcing decisions
- > For example:
  - Company X realised they bought furniture from 25 different suppliers during the year
  - Negotiating a deal with a single supplier for all office furniture saved £50K each year

#### **Everyone can benefit!**

#### **■** Example 3: Fraudulent or Erroneous Expenses

- Build a statistical model on your Expenses history flagging which expenses were previously found to be either fraudulent or had contained errors
- When employees submit new expenses, use the statistical model to predict which submissions may need a more detailed review prior to approval

#### **Everyone can benefit!**

#### ■ Example 4: Customer Retention

- Build a statistical model on your Customer Service history, flagging customers who have churned to a competitor
- When customers contact the call centre, use the statistical model to predict the probability of the customer churning

## **Everyone can benefit!**

- Example 5: Marketing
  - Build a statistical model on the history of data generated through your loyalty card scheme
    - Spending behaviour
    - Range of products
    - Combination of products bought together
    - etc

For the next marketing campaign, use the statistical model to predict which customers are most likely to be interested in your latest "Pizza + Coke" special deal

#### **Everyone can benefit!**

- Example 6: Higher Education
  - Build a statistical model on the history of your student retention
  - When the next intake of students apply for their courses, use the statistical model to predict which students are most likely to withdraw early from their courses

■ What you need to know about ODM



#### What Do You Need To Know About ODM?

□ .....nothing!

■ You just need to know an ODM expert!



## How it happened



Brendan, how can we help universities reduce the number of students who withdraw early from their courses?

Me



What data do you have?



We've got a list of all students going back 5 years

Me



Are you able to tell which students withdrew early?



Yes, we have a flag to state which ones withdrew early and which ones did not!

Me

Brendan

## How it happened (continued)



OK, I can do that

Me



OK, and then what?

Me



Great!

Me



Brendan

Can you give me a data set with 1 record per student with as many attributes as possible, including the "withdraw flag"

The data set should have



50% withdrawals and 50% non-withdrawals

Brendan



Brendan

I will produce a statistical model that can help you predict which future students are likely to withdraw early

#### **Data Set handed to ODM Expert**

- □ 1 record per student, each record with 28 attributes
  - 50% of records with WITHDRAW\_FLAG='Y'
  - > 50% of records with WITHDRAW\_FLAG='N'

ST_PK	WITHDRAW_FLAG	ACADEMIC_CAREER	ACADEMIC_DEGREE	ACADEMIC_ORG	ACADEMIC_PLAN_TYPE	ACADEMIC_PROGRAM	ACADEMIC_YEAR	BIRTH_COUNTRY	STUDENT
24438	Y	JG	FOUND	TECH	FD	HJ39F	0708	GBR	
24442	Y	JG	BA HONS	HEALTH	DEG	B360	0607		
24452	N	JG	PR DIP	EDUC	DEG	UX3AD	0708		
24462	Y	JG	BA HONS	FPL	SP	Y002	0607		
24464	Y	JG	BA HONS	SOCSCI	DEG	L530	0607	NGA	
24490	Y	JG	BSC HONS	SCIENCE	DEG	UC8AE	0607		
24527	N .	JG	BSCH PRO	SOCTHER	DEG	B920A	0708	GBR	
24529	N .	JG	BSC HONS	SCIENCE	DEG	LL27	0809		
24537	N .	JG	LLB HONS	LAW	DEG	M100	0607	GBR	
24565	N .	JG	BTEC PD	HEALTH	BTC	UB9A0	0607	GBR	
24577	N .	JG	BA HONS	BUSINESS	DEG	UN2AK	0607	ISR	
24607	Y	JG	BA HONS	BUSINESS	DEG	NN13	0809	GBR	
24644	N .	JG	BA HONS	BUSINESS	DEG	UN2AK	0708	ISR	
24650	N .	JG	BA HONS	FPL	SP	Y002	0809	GBR	
24658	Y	JG	BA HONS	FPL	DEG	Y002	0910	GBR	
24680	N .	JG	BED HONS	EDUC	DEG	X100	0809	GBR	
24691	Y	JG	BSC HONS	HEALTH	DEG	UB7AF	0809	GBR	
24698	N C	JG	UNI DIP	SCIENCE	SP	UH2AA	0708		
24722	Y	JG	FDSC	TECH	FD	H330	0809	GBR	
24744	Y	JG	HND	BUSINESS	BTC	21NN	0910	GBR	
24755	N	JG	UNI DIP	SHE	DEG	UNSAF	0910		

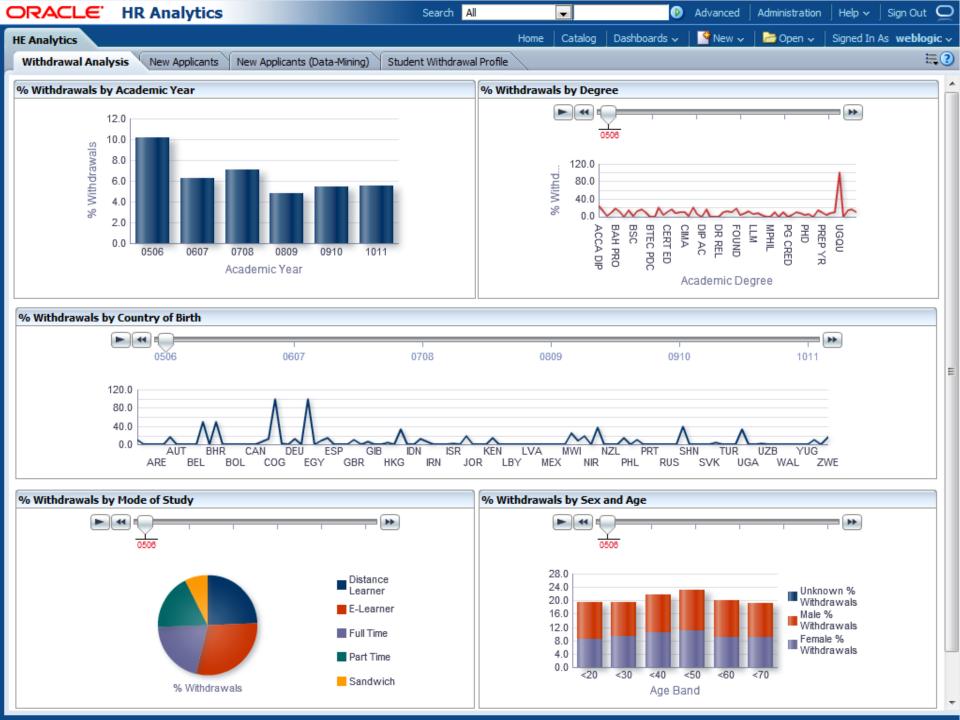
### **Data Mining Model Produced**

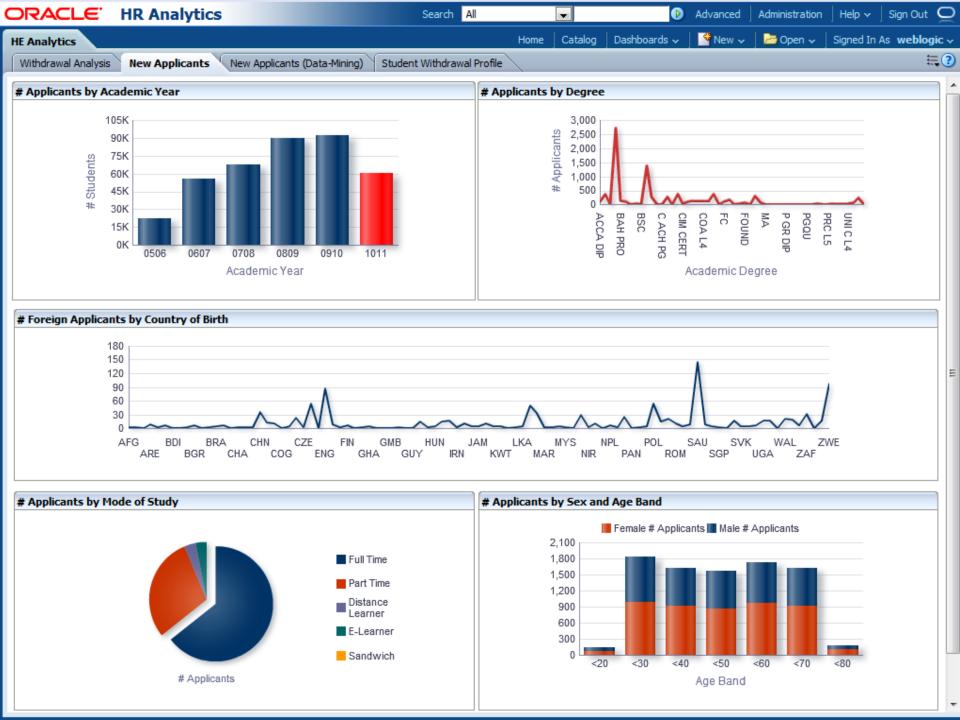
- The statistical model was produced by ODM expert
- Approximately 40% of the attributes were discarded for the analysis
- On completion, we built a simple database view that would return for each new student application:
  - Student Id
  - Withdraw Prediction (Y/N)
  - Prediction Probability

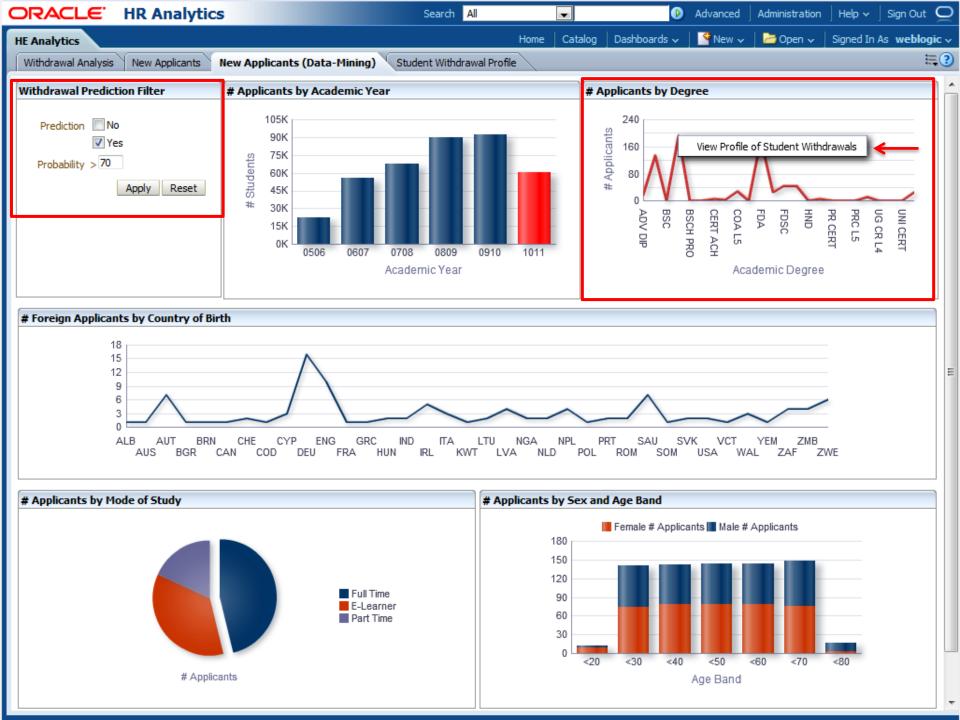
A	ST_PK	WITHDRAW_PREDICTION	PROBABILITY
	46447	N	94.495412844036697
	46452	N	66.866840731070498
	46599	Y	71.247739602169979
	46707	N	66.866840731070498
	46776	N	66.866840731070498
	46862	Y	78.65168539325843

We could now use these predictions in our dashboards!!

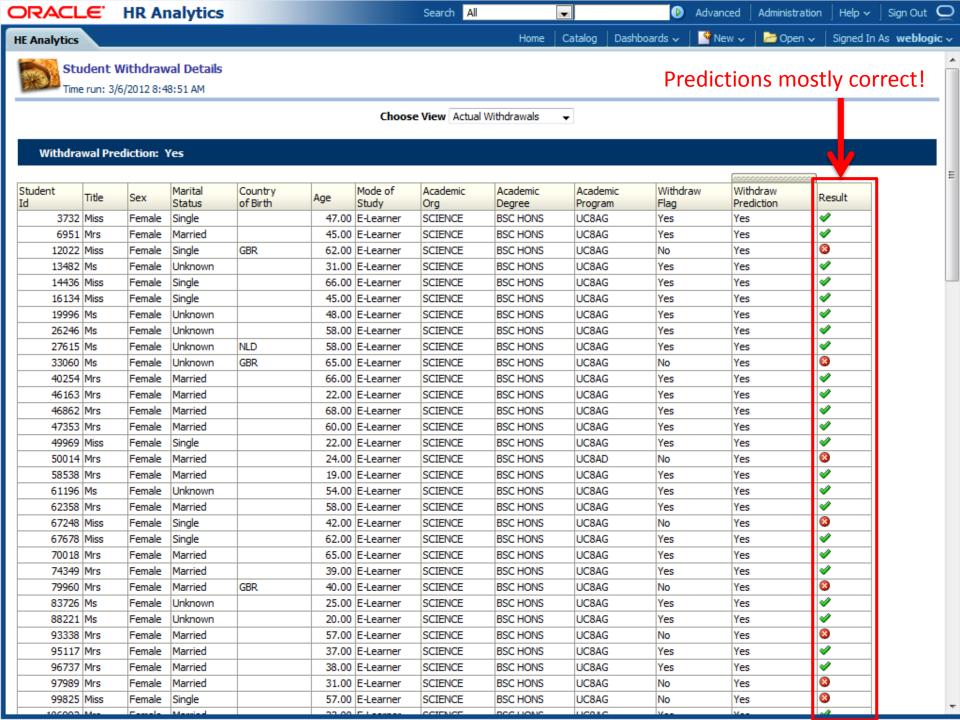
Demonstration of Predictive BI











**□** Further Considerations

#### **Further Considerations**

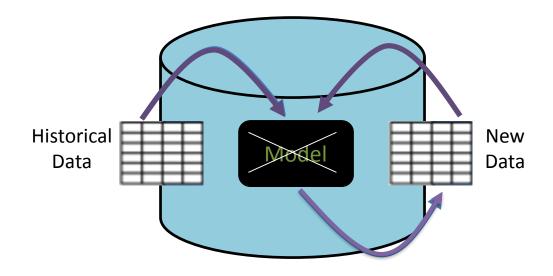
#### Which ODM Models to Use?

- For this "Higher Education" example, 4 different models were attempted before the right one was found
- How do you know when you have found the right model?
  - With ODM you can partition the data set so that, for example, 80% can be used for building the models and the remaining 20% can be used for testing it afterwards
  - When ODM has finished analysing your data, it tests the resultant statistical model against the bit of data that was not processed
  - You can then keep refining your models until you have a satisfactory amount of "LIFT" (an indicator stating how good or accurate your model is)

#### **Further Considerations**

## **Refining Models**

Do I have to do this all the time?



Answer: Yes and No

#### **Further Considerations**

## **Data Quality**

- Data quality is key
- □ Data cleansing could be a significant part of the whole data mining project
- □ The amount of "Unknowns" should be reduced to an absolute minimum



■ The BIG Question:
Will it work on YOUR data?

## The BIG Question!

#### ■ Will it work on YOUR data?

- > Yes! But.....
- ODM is ideally suited to a company with a mature (ish) BI environment and good data quality
- The only real way to prove the effectiveness of ODM is to perform a pilot on your own actual data
- You should expect a pilot to take approx 3-6 weeks in duration

## Questions?





# **PEAK** indicators

Helping Your Business Intelligence Journey

